IX EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR FOOTWEAR AND TIRE TRACK COMPARISONS	Page 1 of 2
Division of Forensic Science	Amendment Designator:
IMPRESSION UNIT TRAINING MANUAL	Effective Date: 30-March-2004

IX EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR FOOTWEAR AND TIRE TRACK COMPARISONS

9.1 PURPOSE

9.1.1 To provide the student with the knowledge to know when to effect an identification and when to associate questioned and known impressions by class.

9.2 OBJECTIVES

- 9.2.1 To clearly understand the different characteristics involved in the identification of a questioned impression to a known object.
- 9.2.2 To know how different factors can affect registration in questioned and known.
- 9.2.3 To understand the relative importance of class, individual and wear characteristics in the identification process.
- 9.2.4 To understand principles associated with stating an opinion on the "Did Not Make-Did Make" decision line.

9.3 GOAL

9.3.1 At the completion of this segment of the training program, the student will have attained a level of expertise in the comparison of questioned and known impressions which will allow the student to perform casework with minimal supervision. This ability is required of the student in the Internship phase of training. A thorough understanding of the comparison and identification process as well as the ability to correctly apply it is a prerequisite to further training.

9.4 DISCUSSION

- 9.4.1 Evaluation, comparison and identification of impressions bring together the various teachings of prior segments of the training program. This area is the single most important phase of training. The ability to grasp this subject matter together with early practical application is essential to the successful completion of the Impression Training Program.
- 9.4.2 Complete and accurate comparison of questioned to known impressions may decide whether the defendant is eliminated or ultimately identified.
- 9.4.3 Accuracy in identification of impressions will not only reflect upon the integrity and professional reputation of the individual examiner, but the entire Division of Forensic Science. The importance of accuracy of impression identifications is no where more evident than in the potential of this evidence in judicial proceedings. Therefore, it is imperative that accuracy in identification be uppermost in the mind of the examiner at all times.

9.5 EXAMINATION

9.5.1 Successful completion of this segment of training will be determined by a series of performance tests consisting of actual comparison of questioned impressions to known impressions requiring eliminations, associations and identifications. These tests will be administered on a monthly basis and will be increasing in difficulty. In scoring comparison examinations, each set of impressions will be of equal weight.

9.6 REFERENCES FOR TOPIC IX

1. <u>Footwear Evidence</u>, Abbott, 1956

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2.	<u>Journal of Forensic Sciences</u> , "Manufacturing Process for Athletic Shoe Examination of Footwear Impression Evidence", Bodziak, 1986, 31:1, p		
3.	Footwear Identification, Cassidy, 1980, pp 91-108, 161-166		
4.	<u>Journal of Forensic Identification</u> , "The Individuality of Class Characte Hamm, 1989, 39:5, pp 271-285	ristics in Converse All-Star Footwear",	
5.	<u>Journal of Forensic Sciences</u> , "A Forensic Evaluation of the Air Bubble as Applicable in Footwear Comparisons", Music & Bodziak, 1988, 33:		
6.	<u>Journal of Criminology, Criminal Law and Police Science</u> , "Identification of Crepe Sole Shoes", Zmuda, September-October 1953, Vol. 44, No. 3, pp 374-378		
7.	<u>Journal of Forensic Sciences</u> , "A Correlation Between Shoeprint Measurements and Actual Sneaker Size", Var Hoven, October 1985, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp 12133-1237		
8.	Tire Imprint Evidence, McDonald, 1989, 73-80, 189-211		
9.	Identification Canada, "Tire Impressions as Evidence, Nause", July/Oct	sober 1985, Vol. 8, Nos.3/4, pp 8-15	